

1776.



1876.

THE VISITOR'S

GUIDE

TO THE

CENTENNIAL

EXPOSITION

AND

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

To which is added a Semi-Historic Sketch of VALLEY FORGE, with the only
View of that interesting spot now in print.

PHILADELPHIA :

J. HENRY SMYTHE,

714 Chestnut St.

PRINTED BY JNO. A. HADDOCK, 104 & 106 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILAD'A.



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

ONE of the first public buildings that will attract the stranger's attention in Philadelphia, will doubtless be the venerable STATE HOUSE or INDEPENDENCE HALL, on Chestnut street, between 5th and 6th. The grounds fronting on Walnut and 5th and 6th streets have lately been greatly improved, while the exterior walls of the building itself have been touched up to resemble as near as may be their appearance an hundred years ago. In this connection we may remark that the present steeple, erected in 1828, is an exact counterpart of the old one, which was removed on account of decay.

Historically but little need be said of Independence Hall, for it is known almost as far as America is known, and its Revolutionary history is familiar to every school-boy. Commenced in 1729, and completed in 1735, the State House is most intimately connected, in the American mind, with the date 1776. In the east room of the main building the second American Congress met, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and from the steps leading into Independence Square, (then the State-House Yard,) it was read to the multitude assembled by the joyful pealing of the bell overhead—the same bell that now, cracked and silent, but with its grand, prophetic motto still intact, rests in state in the vestibule. And in Congress Hall, in the second story, Washington delivered his farewell address.

Independence Hall has been restored, as near as practicable, to its ancient appearance—as befits a room so memorable from the glorious deeds done in it. The furniture is nearly the same as that in daily use by Congress. The portraits are nearly all those of worthies who figured in the Revolution, or were identified with our history as colonists of Great Britain.

The original buildings were in three isolated parts; but the intervening spaces have been built in and the whole square is at present utilized for city offices and court purposes.



Agricultural Hall.

Horticultural Hall.

Memorial Hall or Art Gallery.

Main Exhibition Building.

Machinery Building.

Bird's-Eye View of the Centennial Buildings and Grounds.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
ALFRED T. GOSHORN.

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JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR,
JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION,
No. 903 WALNUT STREET.

THE Exhibition opened on the 10th day of May, 1876, and will close on the 10th of Nov.

The ground selected for the site of the Exhibition in Fairmount Park is west of the Schuylkill river, and north of Girard and Elm avenues. The Exhibition Buildings are five in number, and occupy about 60 acres, at the foot of George's Hill, in the West Park. Two hundred and thirty acres have been enclosed for the purposes of the Exhibition. Thirteen ornamental edifices are erected by the foreign commissions, to be used as offices, parlors, etc. Thirteen of our States have put up similar structures. About 150 buildings are erected on the ground.

This Exhibition is the largest ever held. The following will show the size of previous Exhibitions in acres and tenths: England, 1851, 18.6; Paris, 1855, 22.1; London, 1851, 23.9; London, Crystal Palace, 1871, 25.6; Paris, 1867, 31; Vienna, 1874, 56.5; Philadelphia (Buildings) 60.

The following figures will be of interest to our readers: Area of enclosed grounds, 236 acres; Lineal number of feet of the enclosure, 16,000; Number of entrances, 13; Dimensions of Main Building, 1,880 feet by 464 feet; Art Gallery, 210 feet by 365 feet; Machinery Hall, 360 feet by 1,402 feet; Horticultural Hall, 160 feet by 350 feet; United States Government Exhibition Building, 360 feet by 300 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Office for the United States Commission, 80 feet by 334 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre; Avenues and walks, 7 miles.

SYSTEM OF AWARDS — An original system of awards has been adopted by the United States Centennial Commission, which it is believed will yield most satisfactory results. Two hundred Judges, one-half of whom are foreigners, and one-half citizens of the United States, have been selected for their known character and qualification. Awards will be based on merit, and will be made by the United States Centennial Commission upon written reports signed by the awarding Judges. The awards will consist of a diploma and bronze medal, accompanied by a special report of the Judges. Exhibitors have the right to re-produce and publish the reports awarded to them. Each one of the Judges will receive \$1000 to meet his personal expenses.

There are 13 entrances to the Exhibition Grounds.

The hours of admission are from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The price of admission is 50 cents, payable in one note at the entrance gate; this one charge admits the visitor to everything to be seen during the time he remains within the inclosure.

TO REACH THE EXHIBITION.

The Chestnut and Walnut street (yellow) cars carry passengers to Belmont avenue, close to Machinery Hall and the Main Building; the Market street cars run on Elm avenue to Belmont avenue, alongside the entire length of the Main Building, passing Memorial Hall, and stopping near Machinery Hall. The Race and Vine street cars cross the Callowhill street Bridge, and stop on a parallel line with the Chestnut and Walnut street line. The Girard Avenue line runs across Girard Avenue Bridge, (the widest and one of the finest bridges in the world,) direct to the Main Building. Another mode of reaching the Centennial buildings is by passenger railway cars to the Eastern entrance to the Park, and a walk over Lemon Hill and Girard avenue bridge.

Visitors preferring the route through the Park will reach the eastern entrance by the cars of the Union line, stopping at Brown street; the Arch street line, from Second and Arch to Twenty-sixth

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICAN



MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.



MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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and Callowhill; the Spring Garden and Poplar street line, from Seventh and Poplar streets to the Brown street entrance. The Green and Coates streets line runs up Eighth street to Fairmount avenue, and out Fairmount avenue to the Park.

Steamboats run on the Schuylkill from near the Fairmount Water Works, stopping at Egglesfield, at the entrance to the Zoological Garden. This route passes the Boat Houses of the Schuylkill Navy, and affords a fine view of the landscape attractions of the East and West Park. A short walk from the Egglesfield landing brings us to the Centennial Buildings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad runs trains from Washington avenue direct to the Centennial Buildings.

The Reading Railroad also runs trains from all its city stations direct to the Grounds.

A narrow-gauge double-track steam railway, 3 miles in length, is furnished with its equipment as a special exhibit, and is operated for the conveyance of passengers within the inclosed grounds, at a fixed charge of 5 cents per passenger per trip.

Rolling-chairs are kept on hand, at designated stations within the principal Exhibition Buildings, for conveyance of visitors who desire to use them. With attendants, the charge for their use by the hour is 75 cents each per hour; without attendants, 35 or 50 cents each per hour for each class of chair respectively. Reduced rates are charged where chairs are engaged for a number of hours.

Ordinary chairs that can be used by visitors when desired, no charge being made therefor, are kept on hand at designated stations within the principal Exhibition Buildings.

A number of light wagonettes, seating ten persons each, are run between the city and the Exhibition Grounds. The fare is 50 cents per passenger each way.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

This is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width. The framework is of iron. The foundations consist of 672 stone piers. The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice 24 feet above the ground. All the corners and angles of the building upon the exterior are accentuated by galvanized iron octagonal turrets, which extend the full height of the building from the ground level to above the roof. Small balconies, or galleries of observation, have been provided in the four central towers of the building, at the heights of the different stories. These form attractive places from which excellent views of the whole interior may be obtained. The main promenades through the nave and central transept, are each 30 feet in width, and those through the centre of the side avenues and transepts 15 feet each. The East Entrance forms the principal approach for carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The South Entrance is the principal approach from street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of Elm avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself. This edifice cost \$1,420,000, exclusive of drainage, water-pipe, plumbing, painting and decoration.

The form of the building is such that all exhibitors have an equally fair opportunity to exhibit their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location necessary, as the light is uniformly distributed and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares. The Departments of the Classification will be placed in parallel sections running lengthwise of the building, from east to west, and will be wider or narrower in proportion to the bulk of the articles exhibited. The countries exhibiting will be located geographically, in sections running crosswise of the building, from north to south.

The articles exhibited in this building are: Minerals, Ores, Stone, Mining Products, Metallurgical Products, Mining Engineering, Chemical Manufactures, Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, Furniture, etc.; Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Mineral Materials, Woven and Felted Goods of Wood, etc.; Silk and Silk Fabrics, Clothing, Jewelry, etc.; Paper, Blank Books, Stationery; Weapons, etc.; Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis; Hardware, Edge-Tools, Cutlery, and Metallic Products; Fabrics of Vegetables, Animal, or Mineral Materials; Carriages, Vehicles and Accessories; Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries; Institutions and Organizations; Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods; Engineering, Architecture, Maps, etc.; Physical, Social, and Moral Condition of Man.

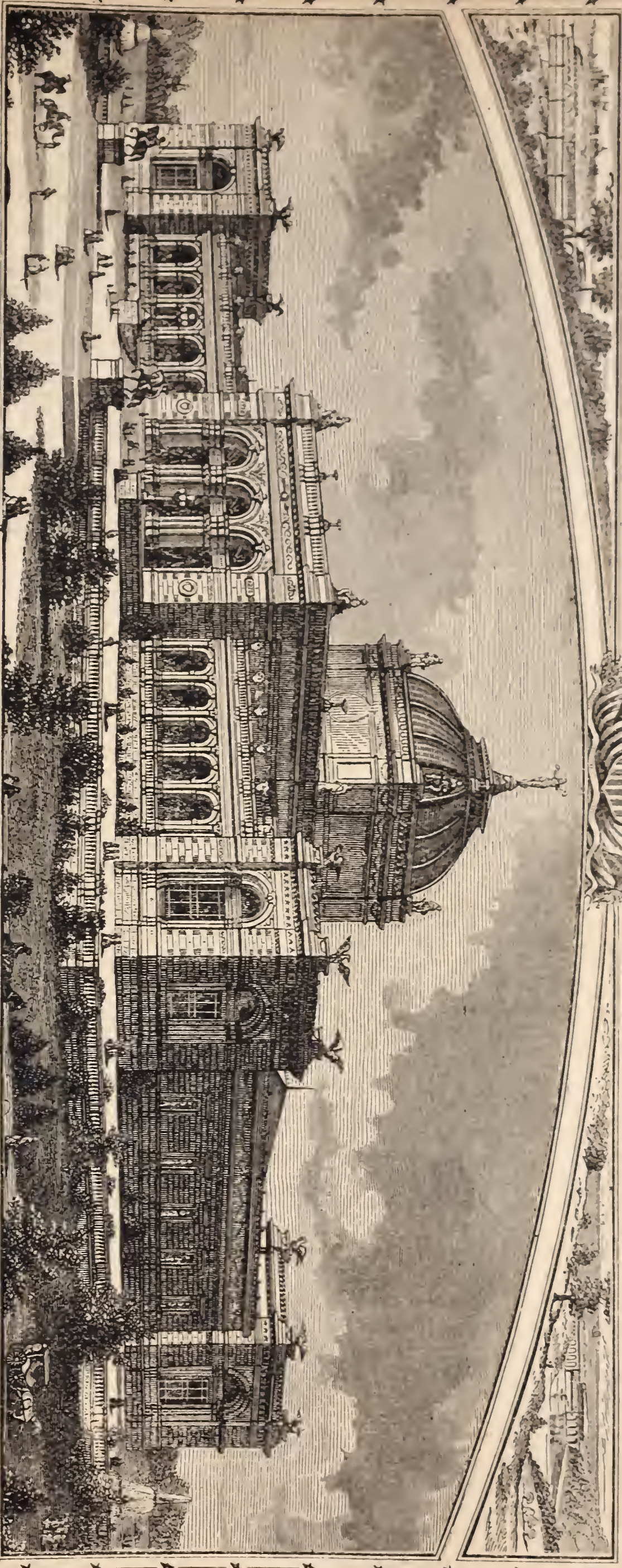
MACHINERY HALL.

At a distance of 542 feet west of the Main Exhibition Building is located Machinery Hall. The Main Hall is 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, and has an annex on the south 208 feet by 210 feet. This building is extremely attractive in appearance, durable in construction, and covers nearly 14 acres. Along the south side are placed the boiler houses, and small buildings for special kinds of machinery.

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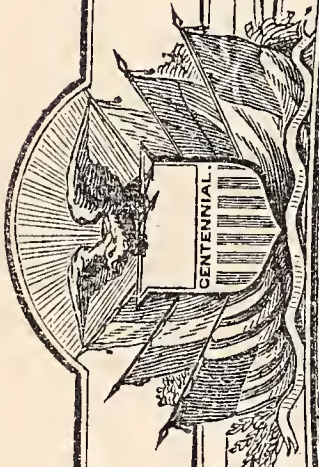
ART GALLERY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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MACHINERY HALL

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ENTRANCE TO WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,

On BELMONT AVENUE, just beyond Fairmount Park and the Centennial Grounds.

The west entrance affords the most direct communication with George's Hill, which point affords the best view of the entire Exhibition grounds. Including the upper floors, the building provides 14 acres of floor space. The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at 40 feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues being 70 feet, and in the aisles 40 feet. The east entrance forms the principal approach from street cars, from the Main Exhibition Building, and from the railroad depot. The arrangement of the ground plan shows two main avenues 90 feet wide by 1,360 long, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side. Each aisle is 60 feet in width; the two avenues and the three aisles making the total width of 360 feet. The promenades in the avenues are 15 feet in width; in the transept 25 feet, and in the aisles 10 feet. The foundations consist of piers of masonry. The superstructure consists of solid timber columns supporting roof trusses, constructed with straight wooden principals and wrought iron ties and struts. The columns are 40 feet high to the heel block of the 90 feet span roof trusses over the avenues, and they support the heel of the 60 feet spans over the aisles, at the height of 20 feet. The outer walls are built of masonry to the height of 5 feet, and above that are composed of glazed sash placed between the columns. Portions of the sash are movable for ventilation. Louvre ventilators are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. This building was erected by Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, Del., at a cost of \$542,300, including drainage, water-pipe, plumbing, etc.

The following are the articles that are on exhibition in this building: Machines, Tools, etc., of Mining Chemistry, etc.; Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood, and Stone; Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, etc.; Machines, etc., used in Sewing, Making Clothing, etc.; Machines for Printing, Making Books, Paper Working, etc.; Motors, Power Generators, etc.; Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus; Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, etc.; Machinery used in Preparing Agricultural Products; Aerial, Pneumatic, and Water Transportation. Machinery and Apparatus especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.

In the centre of this building is located a 1400 horse-power Corliss engine, driving the entire shafting necessary to run all the machinery exhibits. This engine has a 40-inch cylinder with 120-inch stroke, and was constructed for this especial service. It is run when required, but the other engines on exhibition do a portion of the work of driving the shafting. The main lines of shafting are at a height of 18 feet above the floor, and extend almost the entire length of the building; countershafts extend from the aisles into the avenues at necessary points. The arrangement of shafting and the facilities afforded exhibitors in this building are very complete.

The visitor will here see the machinery of all nations in actual operation, the sample products of which can be purchased, and removed if desired. Among these products will be Persian and Turkish rugs, carpets, cloths, pins, needles, rivets, hinges, confectionery, etc.

ART GALLERY.

Three hundred feet northward of the Main Exhibition Building, on Landsdown Plateau, is located the Art Gallery, designed as a memorial of the Centennial Exhibition, and a repository for Paintings, Statuary, and other works of Art. It is built of granite, glass and iron. The building is fireproof, 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, 59 feet in height, has a spacious basement, and is surmounted by a dome. The dome rises from the centre of the edifice, 150 feet from the ground. The large figure on the dome personates Columbia. The figures at each corner of the dome typify the four quarters of the globe. The entrance is by three arched doorways, each 40 feet high and 15 feet wide, opening into a hall. The main cornice is surmounted by a balustrade with candelabras. Each pavilion displays a window 30 feet high and 12 feet wide; it is also ornamented with tile work, wreaths of oak and laurel, 13 stars in the frieze, and a colossal eagle at each of its four corners. The arcades, a general feature in the old Roman villas, but entirely novel here, are intended to screen the long walls of the gallery. The main entrance opens on a hall 82 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 53 feet high, richly decorated; on the farther side of this hall, three doorways, each 16 feet wide and 25 feet high, open into the centre hall; this hall is 83 feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it 80 feet in height. From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each 98 feet long, 84 feet wide, and 35 feet in height. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of paintings. The centre hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, and holding 8,000 persons. R. J. Dobbins was the builder, the contract price being \$2,199,273. The expense of this building was borne by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia.

ADDITION TO THE ART GALLERY.—The contract for the erection of the addition to Memorial Hall was awarded to R. J. Dobbins. The building is about 100 feet in the rear of Memorial Hall, and its appearance, in its general features, is similar to the main building. It is built of brick, overcast with cement, painted to represent granite, and with front and side elevations.

The exterior walls are broken by arches and pilasters. The total length of the building is 350 feet, and its width 186 feet. It covers about an acre of ground. The walls are lined with asbestos to render it fire-proof, and the building is amply lighted by skylights, the interior walls being 18 feet high, affording excellent facilities for obtaining a good light on all the pictures. The ground plan is divided into two large galleries, each 101 feet 6 inches long and 40 feet wide, and twenty-four smaller galleries, each 40 by 40 feet. There is a passage way 20 feet wide, extending the entire length of the building, which, with a shorter passageway, is utilized for the exhibition of water-color paintings.

The following are the articles on exhibition in this building: Sculpture, (in stone, metal, wood, etc.;) Painting, (in oil and water-colors on canvass, porcelain, enamel, metals, etc.;) Engraving and Lithography; Photography, (including photo-lithographs;) Industrial and Architectural Designs, Models, and Decorations; Decorations with Ceramic and Vitreous Materials; Mosaic and Inlaid Work.

The visitor will find on exhibition in this department the works of all the leading artists of the world. Committees of selection—in most cases composed of the Presidents of the leading Art Societies—have been appointed by the Commissioners of the different nations taking part in the Exhibition. They have selected from the numerous works of art submitted to them those they considered as best representing the art culture of their country. From the works thus selected, and on exhibition, the best works of each country of the Old World have been taken, and placed in the main gallery of the Memorial Hall, opposite to, and in close comparison with, the best works of the most eminent artists of the United States, thus forming a most interesting Exhibition.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

This building stands north of the Horticultural Building, on the eastern side of Belmont avenue. The materials used are glass and wood. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 540 feet by 820 feet, covering a space of about 10 acres. It consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and transept being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 820 feet in length by 125 feet in width, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of 100 feet, the two end transepts 70 feet high and 80 feet wide. The reception of articles within the Hall commenced January 5th, 1876, and ended on April 19th. In this building is to be a display of all the products of the Forest, both in primary and secondary form; and it is proposed that the bark of one or more of the giant trees of California be taken off the trunk in segments and sections, to be placed on arrival on a skeleton frame of the same dimensions as the original. Agricultural Hall having an elevation of 75 feet, will give room for an exhibit of one of these monster trees. Another very important display in this building is that of the Fruits of our varied climates, and also those of more northern and tropical regions. The classification and arrangement of location of fruits is according to their species and variety, all of a similar character being assembled together; thus all grapes, from whatever source, are placed in one position; the same with apples, pears, and the entire list of cultivated and wild fruits and nuts. The space designed for the fish, fish-cultural, and fishing-tackle display, in the Agricultural Building, is on the west side. It is 40 feet wide, and extends the entire length of the hall, about 800 feet, half of the space having been reserved for the United States. The hatching apparatus and things pertaining thereto, and the aquaria, is on the side next to the lights, and the display of fishing-tackle, etc., on the opposite side. The Agricultural Bureau has also made thorough provision for the display of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, and a section of Agricultural Hall is set aside for this purpose. Steam-power is provided for such machinery. The contract for the building was awarded to Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, Del., who so satisfactorily and promptly erected Machinery Hall.

The following are the articles on exhibition in this building: Agriculture and Forest Products; Pomology—Fruits from all parts of the world; Agricultural products; Land Animals; Marine Animals, Fish-culture and Apparatus; Animal and Vegetable Products—used as food or as materials; Textile Substances of Vegetable or Animal origin; Machines, Implements, and Processes of Manufacture; Agricultural Engineering and Administration; Tillage and General Management.

Among the most extensive and interesting exhibits are the agricultural machines in active operation, comprising everything used on the farm or plantation, in tillage, harvesting, or preparation for market; manufactured foods of all kinds, and all varieties of fish, with the improved appliances of fish-culture.

The live-stock exhibited is of high character, the desire being to promote improvement in breeding-stock.

The provision made in this Department is the most complete that has ever been attempted.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The City of Philadelphia contributed liberally to the expense of this building. It is located on Lansdowne Terrace, a little north of the Main Exhibition Building, and commands a view of the Schuylkill river and portions of the city. The building is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, and 72 feet high. This edifice is intended as a permanent ornament to the Park. It is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the external materials being principally iron and glass. The location of this building, together with its extremely ornate appearance, renders it one of the most attractive of the group erected by the Commission. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 by 80 feet, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery 5 feet wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 by 30 feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these sides is a vestibule 30 feet square. At the centre of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception room, offices, etc. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to the four external galleries, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, which surmount the roof of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the ground floor, which has a superficial area of 1,880 square yards. The east and west entrances are approached by flights of blue marble steps from terraces 80 by 20 feet, in the centre of which stands an open kiosk. Eight ornamental fountains adorn the main conservatory. John Rice, the contractor, was paid \$253,937 for the erection, exclusive of the expense of heating apparatus.

The following are the articles on exhibition in this building: Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers; Hot-houses, Conservatories, Graperies, and their Management; Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening, etc.; Garden Designing, Construction and Management.

The exhibit in this Department is as complete and interesting as possible, the intention being to give a just evidence of the progress made and improved taste in all matters pertaining to Horticulture. The exhibits in the out-door department comprise the representative trees of this country, forest and ornamental trees of commerce, and new plants of recent introduction from Japan, China, and other parts of the world. England, France, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico are represented in this department. The space reserved for ornamental gardening includes a handsome parterre, or sunken garden, which is laid off and planted to illustrate the different methods of ornamental flower-gardening.

The walks surrounding the above-named allotment and reserved grounds aggregate a distance of over three miles in length.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

In addition to the Centennial Buildings proper, many edifices have been found necessary in order to accommodate foreign commissions, and to give our own States and Territories facilities for the transaction of Centennial business and the indulgence in social intercourse. A number of fountains and memorial statues have been designed and executed, commemorative of valuable services to the Republic, or of modern services in the cause of philanthropy and science. We make special mention only of the most prominent, which may be thus classified:

1st. Those erected by the United States Centennial Commissioners, viz: The Main Exhibition Building, Machinery Hall, the Art Gallery, Horticultural Hall, Agricultural Hall, Judge's Hall, and the office of the Commission and Board of Finance.

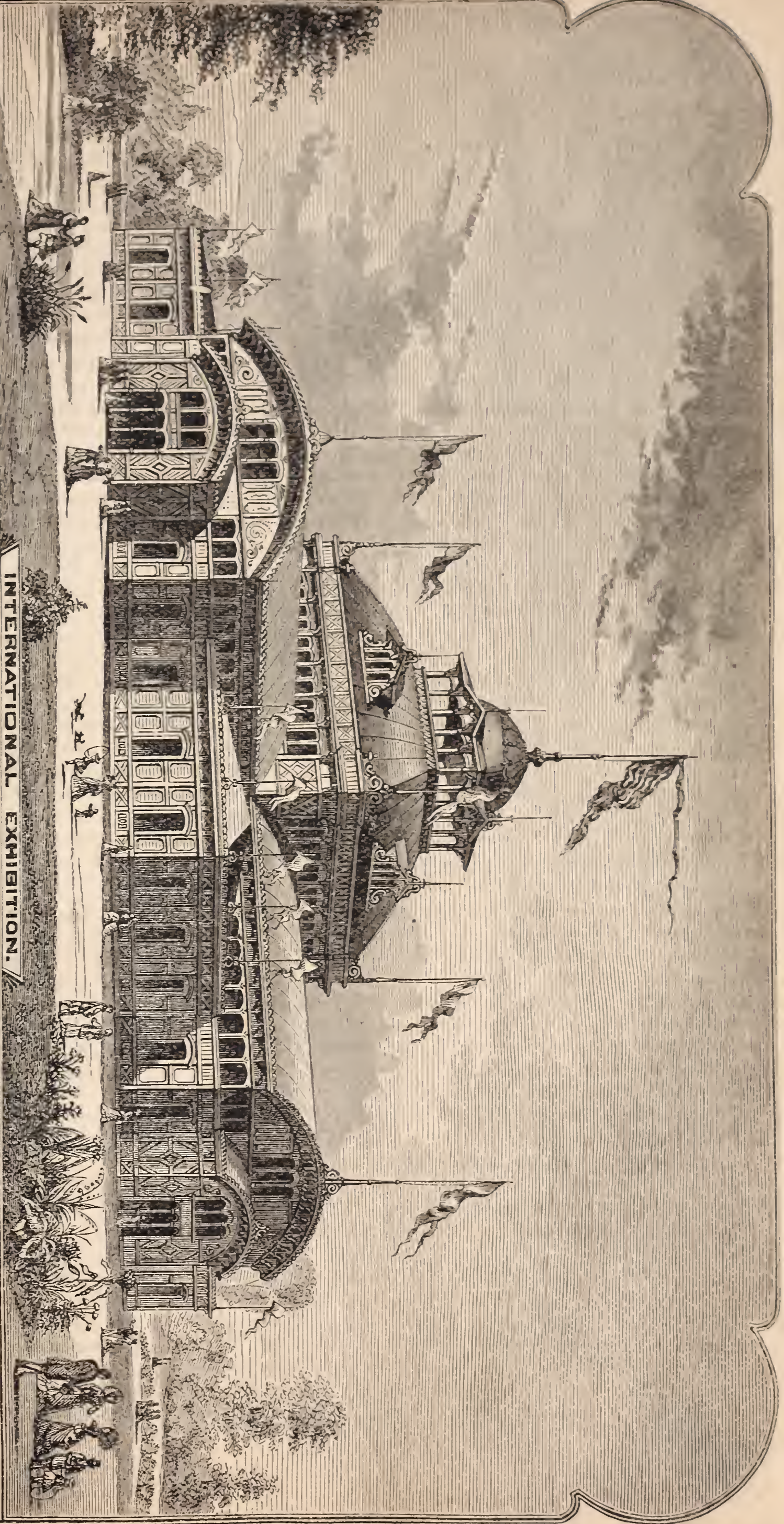
2d. The United States Government Building.

3d. The Building for the Women's Department.

4th. Those erected by the various State Boards, which include 'head-quarters for the following named States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

5th. Those built by foreign governments, which comprises the structures erected by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Japan.

6th. *Miscellaneous.* This embraces the Shoe and Leather Manufactory, Wagon and Carriage Manufactory, Vienna Bakery, Photographic Gallery, Centennial Photograph Association, Woman's School House, New England Log House and Modern Kitchen, Japanese Dwelling, the New York Tribune, Loiscans Compressed Fuel Co., Brewers' Association, American Restaurant, German Restaurant, Restaurant "Freres Provencaux," Restaurant "Sudreaux," Restaurant "The South," the Milk Dairy Association, Gillunder & Sons' Glass Works and the Campbell Printing Press Works.



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

WOMEN'S PAVILION.

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WOMEN'S PAVILION.

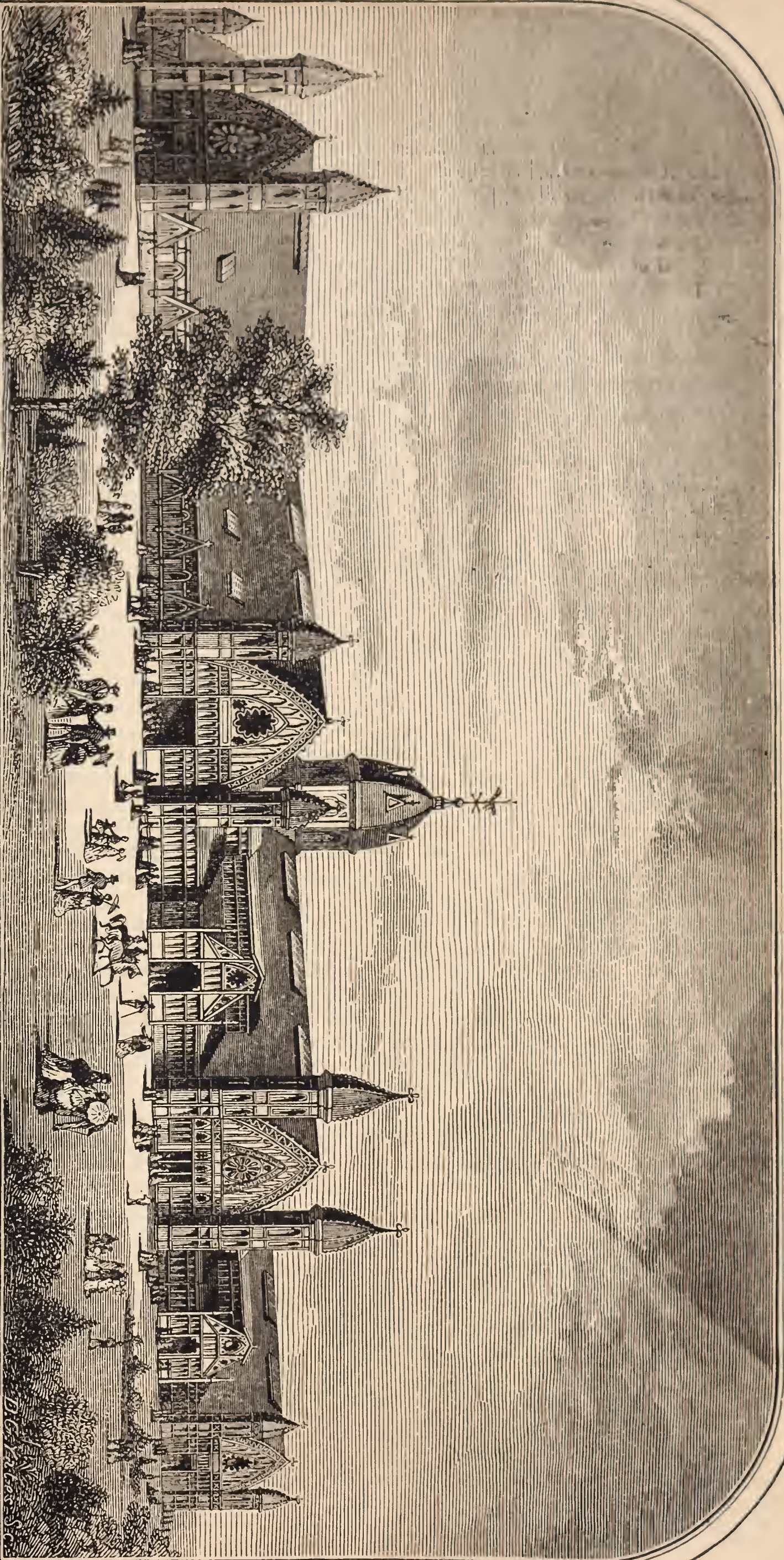
On Belmont avenue, near the Horticultural Grounds, is located the pretty structure intended to display only articles which are the result of feminine skill and labor. A slight deviation was made from the original plan, to add a department for educational purposes. The building covers an area of 30,000 square feet; it is of wood, roofed over by segmented trusses. It exhibits a nave and transept each 192 feet long and 64 feet wide, terminating in porches 8 by 32 feet. Four pavilions, each 48 feet square, occupy the angles formed by the nave and transept. The centre of the structure rises 25 feet above the exterior portions, and terminates with a cupola and lantern 90 feet from the ground. The entire superstructure rests on the exterior walls and four interior supporting columns. It contains, in addition to space for exhibits, toilet and reception rooms. The architect, H. J. Schwarzmenn, deserves credit for the admirable design. Contractors, Messrs. Jacob G. Peters and John Burgher, of Lancaster, Pa.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

On the west side of Belmont avenue, and directly opposite to the Women's Pavilion, is located the building erected by the United States Government. It is 480 feet long by 346 feet wide, and covers more than two acres. The War Department exhibits a complete historical display of the progress made in the manufacture of arms, ammunition and accoutrements, from the earliest days of the Republic until the present time. Combined with this are represented figures clad in uniform illustrating the most prominent periods in the history of the army of the United States, from the world-renowned and picturesque costume of the Revolutionary times to the severely simple and utilitarian equipment of the present day. The most striking feature of our present state of perfection in the mechanical arts is shown in the manufacture on the spot of the regulation rifle and cartridge by workmen detailed for the purpose from the national arsenals. Old Probabilities reveals the secrets of his trade, and with the help of lighthouses and fog-signals shows us the pleasant paths of peace. The Treasury shows us how money is made, and the Engineer's and Quartermaster's Departments, how to spend it. Their long lines of fortification models, torpedoes and army wagons are shown, in connection with our admirable hospital and ambulance service. A field hospital of twenty-four beds, erected as a separate building, is close at hand, designed to exhibit the American pavilion system of hospital architecture. The Navy Department shows us what improvements have been made in the means by which Perry, Porter, Decatur and Jones established the glory of our flag. The Interior Department, among its various exhibits, presents us most of the useful and visionary models of the Patent Office. The Indian Bureau tells us all about the red man's manners and customs, mode of warfare, costume, etc., illustrated by the presence of some distinguished sons of the forest. The Smithsonian Institute embraces this occasion to carry out the design of its founder—"the diffusion of knowledge among men." Its vast collection of treasures of the sea and land, in every department of knowledge, and in every branch of Science and Art, is thrown open to the world, and will amply repay prolonged and minute investigation. In the rear of the Government Building, resting on the slope of George's Hill, the cadet camp will be found, well provided with all the means for displaying the versatile West Pointer's efficiency as horse, foot and dragoon. A battery of artillery will be parked near by, and will furnish guns and horses for the warlike evolutions of light battery drill. Any one who has seen the guns tearing across the plain at West Point, stopping like magic and wheeling but to fire, will hasten to renew their acquaintance with this representation of one of the grandest scenes of mimic war. The location is unrivaled, affording ample space for the most elaborate evolutions; while from the surrounding grounds myriads of persons may comfortably and safely witness the attractive spectacle. It is supposed that the cadets, with a full complement of officers, musicians, etc., will be in camp for about three weeks in June or July. They will muster over three hundred muskets.

THE CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

Near Machinery Hall, upon an avenue named Fountain Avenue, is erected the Centennial Fountain. The ceremony of breaking ground for this fountain took place July 5, 1875. The design is by Herman Kirn, a young sculptor of Philadelphia, a pupil of the celebrated German sculptor Steinhauser. A large circular basin, 40 feet in diameter, has in its centre a mass of rock work, upon the top of which stands a colossal statue of Moses. He is in a standing attitude, pointing upwards to Heaven as the source of the great miracle that has just been performed, in bringing forth the water from the barren rock by the stroke of his wand. The water gushing forth on all sides, falls into the basin. Stretching from the basin are four arms in the shape of a Maltese Cross, each ten feet eight inches in length, and nine feet wide, terminating in four circular platforms, each of which is sixteen feet in diameter. Upon each circular platform stands a drinking fountain twelve feet in height and eight feet eight inches in diameter each way. Each drinking fountain is surmounted by a colossal statue nine feet high.



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AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

1876

STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

Among the great works in preparation for the Grounds, the statue of Columbus must deservedly hold a prominent place. This work originated with the Italians of Philadelphia, in an association known as the Columbus Monumental Association. It was originated in the dark times of the financial panic, but has nevertheless steadily advanced. It has received aid from the various Italian consuls, the Italian Minister, and the editor of *L' Ecco d' Italia*, and has been warmly sustained by the personal approval of the Park Commission, and a place has been assigned for it in the Centennial Grounds by the Centennial Commission. It has necessarily, however, been mainly advanced by the society, aided by the Italian Consul of Philadelphia. The competition for the work has produced designs by Professor Magni and Professor Tantardini, of Milan. The design selected represents the great Genoese navigator at the moment of the discovery. It will be of the heroic size, and will be executed in Ravazzoni marble, in Italy.

STATUE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The B'nai B'rith Hebrew order took early action on the question of their part in the great celebration at Philadelphia. In the convention at New York in 1872, the preparation of a history of their order "for the occasion of the approaching Centennial of our free and great Republic," to use the appropriate words of the report, was then determined upon, and this was supplemented at the convention held at Chicago in 1873, by a resolution of the order to participate in the national ceremonies on the Fourth day of July, 1876, and erect on the Centennial Grounds a commemorative statue representative of religious freedom.

STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN.

The Building Commission of Philadelphia has ordered this statue, intended for the dome of the new City Hall, to be completed and placed on a most commanding portion of the Park for the Centennial occasion.

THE WITHERSPOON MONUMENT.—The corner-stone of a monument to John Witherspoon was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1875. The site selected is on a lawn sloping towards the Lansdowne drive, and east of the Art Gallery. The design is by Bailly.

"THE SOUTH."

Of the many handsome buildings to be erected upon the Centennial Grounds, perhaps none will combine the qualities of utility and ornament to such an extent as the club-house known as "The South." Many months ago Mr. Edward Mercer, a gentleman from Atlanta, Georgia, was impressed with the idea that a building affording all the comforts of home in the Southern style would prove very acceptable to visitors from the South and Southwest, notwithstanding the complete arrangements provided by the Centennial Commission. He at once laid his plans before the committee, and upon his representations, backed by strong recommendations from leading men of the South, the concession for its erection was cheerfully granted. Architects and draughtsmen were immediately set to work out the plans, and the result is a commodious and ornate structure. The building will be erected on the northeast side of Belmont avenue, (the main thoroughfare), midway between the structure of the United States Government and the Agricultural Building, and not very far from the Women's Pavilion. It will consist of a two-story building with towers, and will be about 140 feet in length by 96 feet in depth, making it a good size. The dining-room will accommodate 500 guests, besides which there will be reading-rooms with the newspapers from all parts of the world on file, and offices of every description, which would perhaps contain as many more visitors. There will be no sleeping rooms, and a novel feature will be the entire absence of doors from the building, allowing free access to the balmy air from the river Schuylkill, which meanders peacefully along nearly 125 feet below the plateau upon which the Centennial Grounds are situated. Another striking novelty will be the presence of a band of old-time plantation "darkies," who will sing their quaint melodies and strum the banjo before the visitors of every clime.

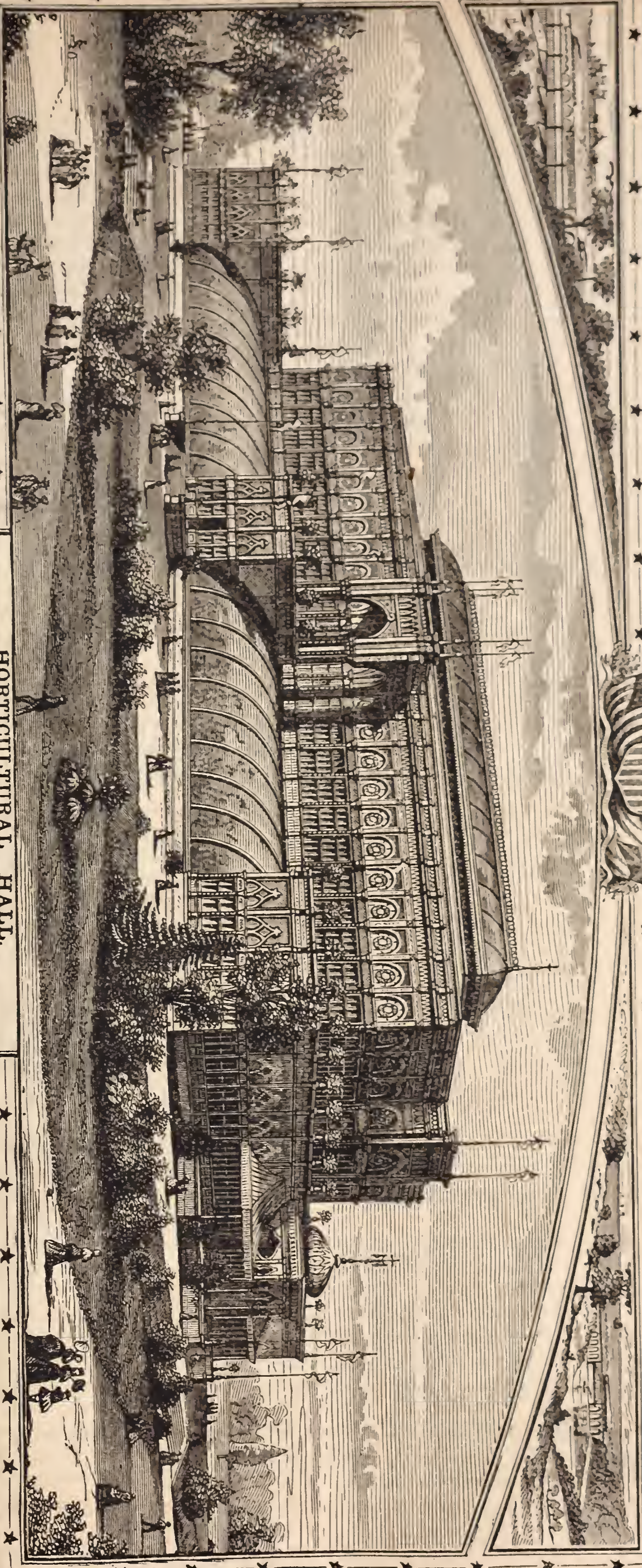
FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

The water from the Schuylkill river is raised to the reservoirs at the top of the hill by a pumping apparatus run by water-wheels. Steam was formerly used for this purpose, but was discontinued about fifty years since. Four reservoirs at the top of the Hill have a capacity of nearly 30,000,000 gallons; from these the city is mainly supplied. A marble bust of Frederick Graeff, the designer of the Works, two colossal figures of Justice and Wisdom (in the small building on the west side) and Leda and the Swan, ornament the grounds at the foot of the hill. Notwithstanding the great capacity of the Fairmount works, so rapid has been the increase of the city that numerous additional reservoirs have been built in different parts of the suburbs. The Schuylkill Water Works, Spring Garden Works, Belmont Reservoirs, and the projected works at Frankford, will supply various portions of the

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA



MAY 10TH • NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

1776

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1876

city, while improvements in the main works at Fairmount have largely added to the supply of the city proper. A commission of experts have recently had under consideration the subject of water supply, and, with rivers on both sides of the city, it is not probable that any serious inconvenience on this score will ever be experienced. The subject of adequate water supply early attracted the attention of Benjamin Franklin, but he does not seem to have anticipated the enormous increase in the number of consumers. Over 600 miles of mains have been laid. The vast reservoirs now being established in the East Park, at an expense of over \$2,000,000 have a capacity of nearly 800,000,000 gallons.

The total daily supply of water from all sources during the year 1850, was 18 gallons for each inhabitant; in 1860, 48 gallons; in 1870, 55 gallons. Increase in population, 1850 to 1860, 38 per cent.; in water supply, 62 per cent. From 1850 to 1870, increase in population, 19 per cent.; in water supply, 41 per cent.

THE GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE

Is one of the main approaches to the Centennial grounds. The completion of this structure is justly regarded by Philadelphians as one of the most pleasing of architectural and engineering achievements in the world. It was put under contract January 22, 1873, to be completed September 22, 1874; temporary bridge built during March and April, 1873; old bridge removed, May, 1873; construction of new bridge begun, June, 1873; opened for public travel, July 4, 1874. Messrs. Clark, Reeves & Co. of Phoenixville, Pa., were the contractors and builders. (See page 21.)

The bridge has five spans, four piers, and two abutments; is 1,000 feet long by 100 wide, affording an area of roadway of 100,000 square feet. The height above the water is about 52 feet, and the depth of foundations below surface of water is about 30 feet. The finish of the roadways consists of buckle plates covered with asphalt, to exclude water, and stone paving on the surface. The side-walks are of flags or slate. The load provided for is one hundred pounds per square foot, in addition to the weight of the superstructure.

THE CALLOWHILL STREET BRIDGE.

This bridge has been erected on the site of the old Wire Bridge, and forms a handsome and unusually substantial structure. It will be of vast convenience to that section of the city, on both sides of the Schuylkill, and is also one of the main approaches to the Centennial grounds. The following is a summary of the structure:

The bridge consists of one span over Callowhill street, 80 feet; five arch colonnades on east side, 105 feet; main span over the Schuylkill river, 350 feet; ten arch colonnades on west side, 230 feet; bridge over Thirtieth st., 90 feet; seven spans of plate girders, 300 feet; span over Pennsylvania Rail Road, 140 feet; total, 1,295 feet. The upper floor of the bridge is 32 feet above the lower roadway, and is 48 feet in width between balustrades. The roadway is 32 feet, and the sidewalks 8 feet each. The lower floor is 50 feet wide, accommodating a roadway and two side-walks. The upper roadway accommodates travel between Spring Garden street on the east, and Bridge street on the west. The lower roadway connects Callowhill street with Haverford street by way of Thirtieth street. The cars of the Hestonville and Mantua branch of the Race and Vine Streets Passenger Railway pass westward on the lower floor, by way of Callowhill and Haverford streets, to the Centennial Buildings, and return eastward, on the upper roadway, via Bridge and Spring Garden streets. (See page 19.)

SEASIDE RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., distant 60 miles from Philadelphia. Take Camden and Atlantic Railroad, from Vine Street Wharf; Fare, \$2.00; Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates. Among the leading hotels are the United States, Congress Hall, Surf House, Chalfonte House, Fothergill House, and Dennis Cottage.

CAPE MAY, N. J., distant 82 miles from Philadelphia. Take the West Jersey Railroad, from Market Street Wharf; Fare \$2.50; Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates. Among the leading hotels are the Stockton House, Congress Hall, Columbia House, Atlantic Hotel, and Hallenbeck's Cottage.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., distant 88 miles from Philadelphia. Take Pennsylvania Railroad, from Thirty-second and Market Streets; Fare, \$2.25; Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates. Among the leading hotels are the West End, Howland, United States, and Ocean.

SQUAN BEACH AND SEA GIRT, N. J., *via* Pennsylvania Railroad, from Thirty-second and Market Streets.

BARNEGAT, N. J., *via* New Jersey Southern Railroad, from foot of Market Street.

BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J., near and reached *via* Atlantic City.

LONG BEACH, N. J., near and reached *via* Atlantic City.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., (Methodist), near and reached *via* Long Branch, as well as by direct route.

SEA GROVE, N. J., (Presbyterian), near and reached *via* Cape May.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

This beautiful property of our sedate and solid Quaker city has attained a reputation second only to that of Central Park, New York, and only second to that because Fairmount is not old enough to be as widely known.

Our Park scarcely needs an eulogist—it speaks quite plainly for itself. The stranger who will spend a Summer day—or, better still, a whole week—in leisurely and appreciative examination of its hills and dales, its leafy woodlands or sunny slopes, its rippling streams and placid river, its dewy sunrise and dreamy sunset, and the glory of its moonlight vistas, will thenceforth permit no tongue to sound its praises louder than his own.

Fairmount Park, in its original inception, was the outgrowth of a demand for pure water, the continued deterioration of which was threatening to become a grievous calamity. The mills and manufactories on the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon were multiplying rapidly, and there was great danger that in a few years the river's bank above the city would be lined with factories and workshops, to the utter ruin of the stream as the source of water supply for a great city. Just in time to prevent this catastrophe, our Fairmount Park was conceived, and by degrees executed, until now five good miles of the Schuylkill, and six of its beautiful and important tributary, the Wissahickon, together with the high lands bounding their immediate valleys, are inclosed and preserved forever from all pollution and profanation.

The Park now contains nearly three thousand acres, being more than three times as large as the New York Central Park. It is dedicated to be a public pleasure-ground forever, and, under its excellent management, is rapidly growing in beauty and interest. The following comprise the Board of Park Commissioners, as at present organized :

Morton McMichael, President.

John Welsh, Vice President.

Ridgway W. Robbins, Secretary.

Henry M. Phillips, Treasurer.

Russell Thayer, Superintendent.

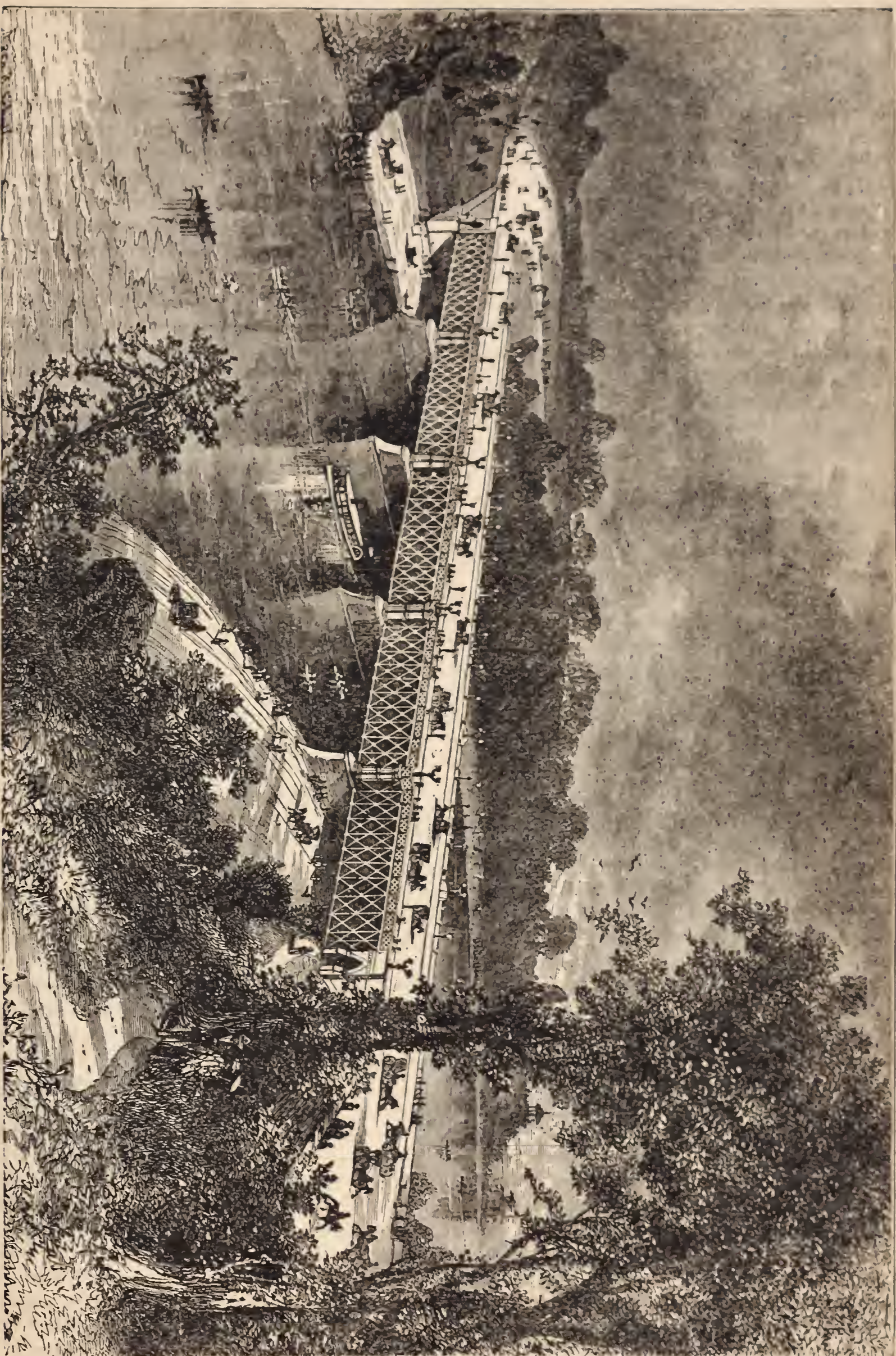
David W. Sellers, Wm. H. McFadden, Joseph L. Caven, Samuel L. Smedley, James McManes, Eli K. Price, Wm. F. Dixey, Gustavus Remak, Wm. Sellers, John Rice, Thos. A. Scott, Wm. S. Stokley, George A. Smith.

William H. Yerkes, Solicitor.

The visitor to Fairmount Park can take a street car on Pine, Arch or Vine street, all of which run to the Callowhill Street (site of old Wire Bridge) entrance ; or a car of the Green St. and Fairmount Ave. line, which runs from Fourth st. via Walnut and Eighth and Fairmount ave. to the Fairmount

avenue entrance, close to the Art Gallery ; or a yellow car of the Union line, passing up Ninth ; or a red car of same line, on Market bel. Ninth, which will land him at the Brown street entrance ; or a Ridge Avenue car, which will carry him to the East Park, and along several miles thereof, past the Strawberry Mansion, Laurel Hill and several of the cemeteries. The Market and Walnut street lines both reach the Park at the Centennial Buildings, near the foot of George's Hill. If well up town, the visitor can take a Poplar St. or Girard Ave. car, which will deposit him at the Brown street or Girard avenue entrance respectively. Still another route is by the Park accommodation trains of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which run every hour during the day in Summer, and land passengers at Belmont, on the west side of the Schuylkill. Accommodation trains also run on the Pennsylvania Railroad, setting down passengers at the Centennial Buildings or George's Hill entrance to the Park.

Entering the Park at the lower or South-east entrance, we step at once into the grounds pertaining to the Fairmount Water Works, described on page 16. The Park Art Gallery, for the erection of which Philadelphia is under so much obligation to the lamented Joseph Harrison, Esq., stands close by this entrance, and will well repay an hour's examination. Although the Art Association which has this building and its contents in charge, is yet in its infancy, it presents a very creditable display, though there are some smaller pictures, portraits, &c., which are below criticism. Many of the paintings have a national and historic interest, principally by American artists. The "Battle of Gettysburg," painted by Rothermel, for which the State of Pennsylvania paid \$30,000, (and it is cheap at that), attracts much attention. It is said to be an accurate representation of the great and decisive event in the late civil war, the portraits of the prominent participants being rendered with great fidelity. The "Great Republic," painted by Ferdinand Pauwel, is a very happy attempt to symbolize the past and future progress of the United States, as the great free Western nation which welcomes to its hospitable shores all colors and conditions of men, from every clime. "Christ Rejected," by Pennsylvania's greatest painter, Benjamin West, and for which the late Mr. Harrison paid a large price in Europe, is also exhibited, as well as the "Christian Martyrs in the Roman Amphitheatre," one of Rothermel's earlier productions. Several other very good pictures are here, and the collection is a nucleus around which will be gathered a more



GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.

beautiful and enduring display in Memorial Hall, which is the property of the city and State, and is to remain as a lasting adornment of our Park.

The main carriage drive begins at this (the Green street) entrance to the Park, and running thence towards the Lincoln Monument, erected in 1871, we pass that work of art and come to a hill, covered with trees, among which go winding paths, and under which green grass and flowering shrubs combine their attractions, while around the base of the hill flowers bloom and fountains play, and the curving drive leads a glittering host of carriages. This is Lemon Hill, and on its summit is the house in which Robert Morris had his home during the Revolution.

Next, following the carriage-drive, which, beginning at the Green street entrance, runs up the river, we come to a third hill, formerly called "Sedgely Park." Here stands a small frame building known as "Grant's Cottage," because it was used by that general as his headquarters at City Point. It was brought here at the close of the war.

From this hill there is an excellent view of the Schuylkill Water Works, which stand in a ravine just beyond it. At its foot is the Girard Avenue Bridge, the elegant iron structure described on page 18.

Under this bridge passes a carriage-way which leads to the north-eastern portion of the Park, at present called (by way of distinction) the "East Park." The Connecting Railroad Bridge raises its graceful arches a little above the Girard Ave. Bridge, and through the rocky bluff which forms its eastern abutment a short tunnel has been cut, as the only means of opening a carriage-road to the East Park. This route was opened in the Summer of 1871, and developed some of the loveliest scenery in all the Park. A number of fine old country seats were absorbed in this portion of the grounds, and they remain very nearly as their former owners left them.

A short distance above the bridge is the Children's Play Ground, near Sweet Brier Mansion, and passing this the road enters Lansdowne, and crosses the river road by a rustic bridge.

The venerable pines here visible mark the site of Lansdowne Concourse. This fine estate of Lansdowne contained two hundred acres, and was established by John Penn, "the American," whose nephew, also named John, the son of Richard Penn, built a stately mansion here, and lived in it during the Revolutionary war, a struggle in which his sympathies were by no means with the party which was finally successful in wresting from him the noble State that was his paternal inheritance and of which he was Governor.

Leaving the Concourse, the drive skirts the base of Belmont Reservoir, and, winding round rather

a steep ascent, close to the fence dividing off the Centennial Grounds, (and just over which the West Point Cadets are to bivouac,) the road comes out on the summit of George's Hill, 210 feet above high tide—with the whole grand view of the Centennial Grounds directly before you, and the distant city beyond. Only a while ago the extensive plateau now so beautiful and full of active life, boasted only a single flag-staff, from which gracefully floated a mammoth streamer bearing the prophetic word "CENTENNIAL."

The valuable tract of land which takes in this beautiful hill, and containing 83 acres, was presented to the city by Jesse and Rebecca George, whose ancestors had held it for several generations. As a memorial of their generosity, this spot is named George's Hill, and its rare advantages of scenery and location, will keep their name fresh forever. Long before the Centennial improvements on the plain below, it was the grand objective point of all pleasure-seekers.

The carriage-road next brings us to Belmont Mansion. This, like most of the buildings in the Park, is of quite ancient date, probably going back to 1745. It was the home of Richard Peters—poet, punster, patriot and jurist—during the whole of his long life. Many of his witty sayings are still extant; while his eminent services as Secretary of the Board of War during the Revolution, Representative in Congress subsequently, and Judge of the United States District Court for nearly half his life, will not soon be forgotten.

Brilliant as have been the assemblages of distinguished guests at the many hospitable country-seats now included within the bounds of Fairmount Park, the associations connected with Belmont Mansion outshine all the rest. Washington was a frequent visitor; so was Franklin; so were Rittenhouse the astronomer, Bertram the eminent botanist, Robert Morris, Jefferson, and Lafayette, of whom a memento still remains in the shape of a white-walnut tree planted by his hand in 1824. Talleyrand and Louis Phillippe both visited this place. "Tom Moore's cottage" is just below, on the river bank; and many other great and illustrious names might be mentioned in connection with Belmont, had we room. Now, alas! the historic mansion has degenerated into a restaurant.

Leaving Belmont, the road passes through a comparatively uninteresting section to Chamouni, with its lake and its concourse, the northern limits of the Park. Near the lake it intersects the Falls road, and this takes us down to the Schuylkill. Crossing the bridge, we continue up the east bank of the river to the mouth of the Wissahickon.

The "Falls" of the Schuylkill exist only in history now, but before the Fairmount dam was built, they were a beautiful reality. The cascade,

which was formed by a projecting ledge of rock, was slight, but in seasons of high water it made a fine display. A little above the falls is the "Battle Ground," the scene of an intended battle between the Americans under Lafayette and the British under Grant. By a masterly retreat, Lafayette outgeneraled his adversary and saved his troops. Here, also, was fought the disastrous battle of Germantown.

The Wissahickon is a lovely stream winding through a narrow valley between steep hills which

are wooded to their summits, and present the appearance of a mountain-gorge hundreds of miles from civilization, rather than a pleasure-retreat within the limits of a great city.

We can only notice a very few of the many points of interest in this romantic glen. Soon after leaving the Schuylkill, the drive up the Wissahickon passes the "Maple Spring" restaurant, where a curious collection of laurel-root deftly shaped into strange or familiar objects, the work of the proprietor, will repay a visit. A little be-



VIEW ON THE WISSAHICKON.

yond this a lane descends through the woods to the Hermit's Well, said to have been dug more than 200 years ago by John Kelpius, a German Pietist.

Three-and-a-half miles above its mouth the stream is crossed by a beautiful structure called the Pipe Bridge, 684 feet long and 100 feet above the creek. The water-pipes that supply Germantown with water form the chords of the bridge, the whole bound together with wrought iron. Not far from this is the Devil's Pool, a basin in Cres-

hein creek, a small tributary of the Wissahickon.

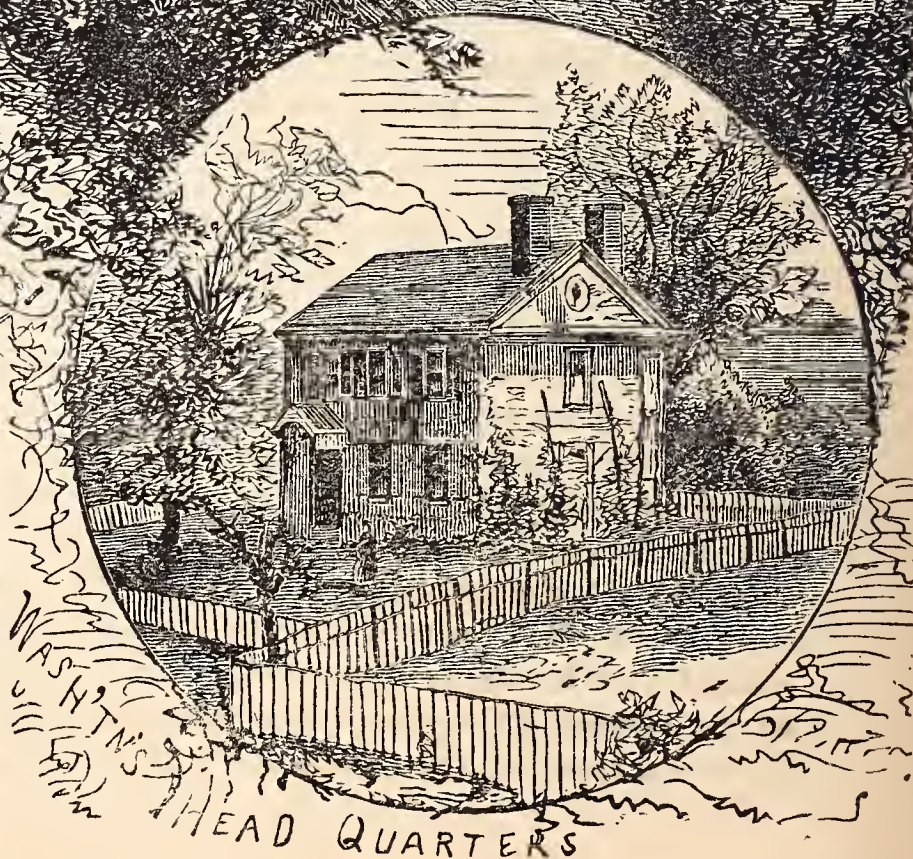
The next point of interest is the stone bridge at Valley Green, and half a mile beyond this is the first public drinking fountain erected in Philadelphia. Placed here in 1854, it was the precursor of a numerous and beneficial following.

A mile and a half of rugged scenery ensues, terminating in the open sunlight and beautiful landscapes of Chestnut Hill, where the end of the Park is reached.



VALLEY FORGE.

Distant only about twenty five miles from Philadelphia is a spot which, though forming no part of the Centennial Exhibition, nor yet connected in any way with the history or traditions of the great city to which our GUIDE relates, is yet so indissolubly linked with our Revolutionary history, and the memories of the terrible Winter spent there by our half-clad and illy-provisioned army, appeal so touchingly to the average American heart, that it seems to us almost a necessity to speak of Valley Forge in any publication that takes in the momentous theme of American Independence. No other spot associated with our national birth-throes, except it be the "cradle" itself—old Independence Hall—possesses a stronger interest for our people than the long rolling highlands on the banks of the Schuylkill, so memorable in history as Valley



Forge; and as our Centennial year naturally induces us to look back over the first hundred years of our separate national existence, our thoughts turn to such historic places, and seek to recall the scenes there enacted. Philadelphia is surrounded with several interesting Revolutionary localities—Germantown, Whitemarsh, Barren Hill—but the one spot of all most hallowed by the worshipper at the shrine of freedom, is Valley Forge.

Washington chose this position for the cantoning of his troops, not only because it was near enough to Philadelphia to keep a vigilant watch over that city, but also on account of its natural advantages, as it was well adapted for a strongly entrenched encampment, and had a good supply of fresh water always at hand.

It is situated at the entrance to the valley, in Chester county, on the west side of the Schuylkill, about twenty-three miles from Philadelphia. To the north-west a deep creek runs between high and rugged hills, and debouches into the Schuylkill. This stream is called the Valley Creek. A forge which was located some distance up the creek, and whose hammers were worked by the stream, is supposed to have originated the name "Valley Forge," which was afterwards applied first to the village, and then to the whole camp ground. This old forge, built previous to the Revolution, was standing there during the war. It was used for the conversion of pig iron into "blooms," and then into rod iron. This was before the day of rolling mills.

The Valley Creek above mentioned, and its mountainous banks, protected the encampment entirely on the north-west, and all the rest of the ground to the south-west was surrounded by lofty bluffs, upon whose summits a large force could be posted, while the river, with its steep, high banks, closed in and covered the whole situation. By a well-fed and warmly-clad army, such a position could have been made almost impregnable; and a winter there, in comfortable huts, might have been spent without many hardships. But, alas! history gives us a sadder picture. Without entering to any great extent upon the details concerning a subject which ought to be familiar to every American, let us rapidly review the history of that terrible winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge.

While the British army was comfortably garrisoned in Philadelphia, clothed, fed and warmed, Washington and his little army of worn and ragged soldiers, were enduring the most terrible sufferings from hunger, cold and sickness. The winter was one of great severity, and the troops were destitute of proper food and clothing. Washington's plans had nearly all been impeded and crossed by other departments of the army, together with a faction in Congress. The commissariat had been changed in the midst of a winter's cam-

paign, contrary to his judgment; and although there were plenty of shoes, stockings and clothing, and abundance of provisions lying at different places on the roads and in the woods, his troops were starving and freezing, because there were no teams to bring these supplies to them, and no money to pay the teamsters. In the meanwhile the stores were being destroyed by exposure to the inclement weather.

In this wretched condition the army started for Valley Forge, to quarter for the rest of the winter. It was a sad and dreary march, unenlivened by any recollection of recent victories, and uncheered by any hope of future success. Those gaunt monsters, hunger and cold, accompanied the soldiers, and the pure white snow was stained with the blood from their bare and bruised feet.

The troops arrived at Valley Forge during the last week in December, 1777, and until they could cut down trees and construct huts for their accommodation, they had to brave the wintry weather in their tents. The sick (of whom there were a great number) were obliged to seek shelter wherever it could be found—among the farmers of the neighborhood.

On the 18th the whole army engaged in religious service, in accordance with a recommendation of Congress, and on the 19th the work of felling trees and building huts commenced. In a very few days the barracks, built upon the plan of a regular town, were completed. But all the time the soldiers were suffering from hunger and cold, so that when, after a few days, an alarm was sounded, and Washington issued orders to Generals Huntingdon and Varnum to hold their troops in readiness to march against the enemy, these responses came, "Fighting will be preferable to starving." "The men must be supplied, or they can not be commanded." Washington wrote to the President of Congress, informing him "that unless more vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in the commissarie's department immediately, the army must dissolve."

A remonstrance from the Pennsylvania Legislature to Congress against Washington's course in going into winter quarters, drew forth a second and much longer letter from him, which gave a full and clear exposition of the difficulties of his situation, and concluded by saying it was a much easier thing for a gentleman "to draw up remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow without clothes and blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel abundantly for them, and from my soul I pity those miseries which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

Washington, while at Valley Forge, was oblig

to resort to something very unusual for him, to save his force from desolation and death from starvation; that was to exercise the authority delegated to him by Congress, to forage the country round, seize supplies wherever he could find them, and pay for them in money or in certificates redeemable by Congress. Very reluctantly did he take this step, and he accompanied his measures by a protest to Congress against a needless continuance of the circumstances which would cause a repetition of such acts by the army.

The greatest number of troops quartered at Valley Forge at any one time during this winter of 1777-78 did not exceed ten thousand men, and of these there were fit for duty not more than eight thousand. In the letter to the President of Congress, already alluded to, he says, "No less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp are unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked." The troops were divided into fourteen brigades, besides Washington's body or life-guard.

Washington's headquarters were at the house of Isaac Potts, a Quaker preacher. It was a substantial stone dwelling, situated near the mouth of the Valley Creek. Close to Washington's quarters, on a gentle elevation by the river, was stationed his life-guard. To the right of the guard was the brigade of McIntosh, and further up between the hills Generals Huntingdon, Conway and Maxwell were located. Between these and McIntosh's brigade a redoubt had been built, and some slight intrenchments were thrown up, and a line of *abatis* extended directly in front of them. On the top of the hill, near the Schuylkill, was the brigade of Gen. Varnum, near a star redoubt. Then about a mile below, the main line of the army began on the spur of high hills that juts out to the river's edge, and stretched from there to the upper waters of Valley Creek. These brigades were commanded by Brigadiers Muhlenberg, Weedon, Paterson, Larned, Glover, Poor, Scott and Woodford. The artificers of the army were on the north side of the creek, opposite the General's quarters. Knox's artillery was posted on the heights between Woodford and Scott's brigades, and a redoubt stood just above the artillery.

Thus was the army disposed, and if it had been properly provided with an efficient commissary department, the winter might have been passed in comparative comfort. But even had the rude log huts of the soldiers been transformed into palaces, the gnawing of hunger alone would have made them still wretched. Nothing is so fatal as the absence of good, nutritious food. We who are blessed by a kind Providence with all life's comforts, and who sit down every day to our well-ordered table, can have but a faint idea of the sufferings of our fellow-beings who are starving

in some of the low dens of the city; and we can realize but feebly what the poor soldiers of Valley Forge endured. It was the darkest hour in all our revolutionary history.

But the darkest hour, it is said, always comes before day; and this old proverb may have served to keep up, in a measure, the spirit of those tried and suffering heroes. The letters of Washington to his friends and to Congress reveal the condition of the men, and show the spirit in which their privations were borne.

Horses died for want of forage; the country was drained of provisions, and no improvement had taken place in the management of the commissary department. Scarcely men enough could be found in a condition fit to discharge the military camp duties from day to day. Sickness and death spread desolation all around. In this trying period Washington shared the privations of the camp, and made every exertion in his power to remedy the evil, and to bring relief to the sufferers. His efforts, we know, were not entirely in vain.

Through the exertions of Washington while at Valley Forge, an efficient plan was adopted by Congress for reforming the existing abuses in the army, and to secure the future welfare of the soldiers. While the army was encamped at Valley Forge, the soldiers were cheered by the intelligence that France had acknowledged the independence of the colonies.

The events which followed are too well known to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that with improved discipline, and with their condition made comfortable with pleasant weather, sufficient clothing, and wholesome food, regularly supplied, the soldiers proved themselves worthy of the noble cause in which they were engaged. But they carried the memory of that terrible winter at Valley Forge with them to their dying day.

The conformation of the grounds presents the same appearance at Valley Forge to-day as it did in 1778, except that the woods, which were all cut down for building the huts and making fires, have grown again on the summit of the hills where the breastworks were thrown up. The breastworks still remain, beginning on the high bluff jutting out on the Schuylkill, and following the spur of hills to where they meet the Valley Creek. But in several places the old earthworks are very indistinct and hard to find. The most interesting object about the camp-ground, and the one most accessible to the tourist, is the old stone house of Isaac Potts, occupied by Washington as his headquarters. This ancient mansion has been in the possession of the family of James Jones for upwards of half a century. Nathan Jones and his sister, Mrs. Ogden, are the present occupants. The writer was shown a very correct map of the

encampment, drawn by the late Caleb Jones, who took a special interest in the antiquities and history of the place.

Washington's room is preserved in precisely the same condition in which he kept it. In one of the deep window-seats is discovered a secret repository, which he used for his private papers. Several old cannon-balls were rolled out on the floor by the young lady who showed us the room, with the explanation that they were samples of many more which had been ploughed up in the fields. Photographs of the house can be purchased there, at a small price, and a book is provided to register the names of visitors.

From Washington's headquarters the ground gradually rises toward the south, and by gentle swells spreads out for over a mile, forming the camping-grounds where the log-barracks were erected. Surrounding these rolling meadows on the southwest are high bluffs, upon which was posted the main portion of the army.

Some of the views from the height are remarkably fine. One could profitably spend a whole day here, wandering over the hills and through the woods. The principal wagon-road running through the valley is the Norristown road, which strikes out on the left from the village street and continues down the old camp-ground toward Port Kennedy. This road passes through an old redoubt, now overgrown with thick underbrush. The river-side of Valley Forge is covered by a high, steep bluff, extending from the railroad station, near Washington's headquarters, to the promontory at the southeastern limit of the camp-grounds. Into this bluff, above the river, the railroad has cut a passage.

STREET NUMBERS.

North from Market Street.

Arch.....100	Berks.....1900	Pike.....3000
Race.....200	Norris.....2000	Luzerne.....4000
Vine.....300	Diamond.....2100	Roxborough.....4100
Callowhill.....400	Susquehanna Av.....2200	Juniata.....4200
Noble.....438	Dauphin.....2300	Bristol.....4300
Buttonwood.....500	York.....2400	Cayuga.....4400
Spring Garden.....520	Cumberland.....2500	Wingohocking.....4500
Green.....600	Huntingdon.....2600	Courtland.....4600
Fairmount Av.....700	Lehigh Av.....2700	Wyalusing.....4700
Brown.....800	Somerset.....2800	Wyoming.....4800
Poplar.....900	Cambria.....2900	Loudon.....4900
Otter, or Beaver.....1000	Indiana.....3000	Rockland.....5000
George.....1100	Clearfield.....3100	Ruscomb.....5100
Girard Avenue.....1200	Allegheny av.....3200	Lindley.....5200
Thompson.....1300	Westmoreland.....3300	Wisteria.....5300
Master.....1400	Ontario.....3400	Fischer.....5400
Jefferson.....1500	Tioga.....3500	Somerville.....5500
Oxford.....1600	Venango.....3600	Clarkson.....5600
Columbia Ave.....1700	Erie.....3700	Olney.....5700
Montgomery Av.....1800	Butler.....3800	Chew.....5800

South from Market Street.

Chestnut.....100	Dickinson.....1500	Packer.....3100
Walnut.....200	Tasker.....1600	Curtin.....3200
Locust.....232	Morris.....1700	Geary.....3300
Spruce.....300	Moore.....1800	34th avenue.....3400
Pine.....400	Mifflin.....1900	35th avenue.....3500
Lombard.....500	McKean.....2000	36th avenue.....3600
South.....600	Snyder.....2100	37th avenue.....3700
Bainbridge.....700	Jackson.....2200	38th avenue.....3800
Fitzwater.....740	Wolfe.....2300	39th avenue.....3900
Catharine.....800	Ritner.....2400	40th avenue.....4000
Christian.....900	Porter.....2500	41st avenue.....4100
Carpenter.....1000	Shunk.....2600	42nd avenue.....4200
Washington Av.....1100	Oregon Ave.....2700	43rd avenue.....4300
Federal.....1200	Johuston.....2800	44th avenue.....4400
Wharton.....1300	Bigler.....2900	45th avenue.....4500
Reed.....1400	Pollock.....3000	

Distances on the Delaware from Philadelphia.

UP THE RIVER.	DOWN THE RIVER.
Bridesburg, Pa.....6 Miles.	Red Bank, N. J.....8 Miles.
Tacony, Pa.....9 "	Fort Mifflin, Pa.....9 "
Riverton, N. J.....10 "	Chester, Pa.....16 "
Torresdale, Pa.....13 "	Marcus Hook, Pa.....19 "
Audalusia, Pa.....14 "	Pennsgrove, N. J.....24 "
Beverly, N. J.....16 "	Wilmington, Del.....32 "
Burlington, N. J.....20 "	New Castle, Del.....35 "
Bristol, Pa.....21 "	Delaware City, Del.....41 "
Florence, N. J.....24 "	Salem, N. J.....48 "
Fieldsborough, N. J.....27 "	Port Penn, Del.....49 "
Bordentown, N. J.....28 "	Bridgeton, N. J.....64 "
Trenton, N. J.....34 "	Lewes, Del.....70 "

PROGRAMME FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10.

MAIN EXHIBITION OPENED MAY 10.

GRAND CEREMONIES ON EXHIBITION GROUNDS, JULY 4.

TRIALS OF HARVESTING MACHINES, JUNE AND JULY.

TRIALS OF STEAM-PLOWS AND TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

EXHIBIT OF HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES, SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 15.

EXHIBIT OF HORNED CATTLE, SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 5.

EXHIBIT OF SHEEP, SWINE, GOATS, AND DOGS, OCTOBER 10 TO OCTOBER 25.

EXHIBIT OF POULTRY, OCTOBER 28 TO NOVEMBER 10.

MAIN EXHIBITION CLOSSES NOVEMBER 10.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (MASONS), ANNUAL CONCLAVE, MAY 30.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (MASONS), GRAND PARADE, JUNE 1.

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, SPECIAL GATHERING, JUNE 13.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA (NEW YORK HARBOR), JUNE 22.

YACHT REGATTA, DELAWARE RIVER. IN JUNE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, SPECIAL GATHERING. JUNE.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES OF CRICKET MATCHES, JUNE AND SEPTEMBER.

CONGRESS OF AUTHORS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL. JULY 2.

PARADE OF IRISH SOCIETIES (DEDICATION OF FOUNTAIN), JULY 4.

PARADE OF MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS. JULY 4.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS, PARADE, JULY 8.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, PARADE, AUGUST 22.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING REGATTA, AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 15.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES. IN SEPTEMBER.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 4.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, PARADE, SEPTEMBER 20.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

Academy of Fine Arts, Broad st. ab. Arch. Admission, 25 cents.

Academy of Natural Science, new building, 19th and Race sts. Open Tuesdays and Fridays, P. M. Admission, 10 cents.

American Philosophical Society, 5th st. below Chestnut.

Athenæum Library, 6th st. below Walnut.

Arsenal, Frankford. Take Richmond horse cars on 3rd or 9th st.

Apprentices' Library, cor. 5th and Arch streets.

Baptist Old Ladies' Home, 17th and Norris.

Blind Asylum, 20th and Race sts. Concerts, Wednesday P. M. Admission, 15 cents.

Blockley Almshouse, West Phila. Take Walnut st. cars. Tickets procured at 42 N. 7th st.

Carpenters' Hall, built in 1770, Chestnut st. below 4th, rear of bank building.

Christ Church, built in 1753, 2d st. ab Market.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, cor. 13th and Locust sts.

County Prison, (Moyamensing), 11th st. and Passyunk avenue. Tickets at the Mayor's office.

Custom House, Chestnut st. below 5th.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, cor. Broad and Pine sts. Tickets procured at the Ledger office.

Franklin Institute, 7th street above Chestnut. Admission free.

Franklin's Grave, S. E. cor. 5th and Arch sts.

Fairmount Park, 2,991 acres, on the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon. From central part of the city, take any cars going north or west.

Girard College, Ridge avenue ab. 19th street. Take Ridge ave. cars or yellow cars on 8th street. Tickets at Mayor's office.

House of Correction, near Holmesburg. Take Pennsylvania Railroad cars, at Kensington depot.

House of Refuge, 23d and Brown sts.

Insane Hospital, (Kirkbride's,) Haverford ave. West Philadelphia. Take Market st. cars.

Independence Hall, Chestnut street below 6th. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Laurel Hill Cemetery, Ridge avenue. Take Ridge ave. cars or steamboat at Fairmount.

Masonic Temple, Broad st. below Arch. Visitors admitted by card from resident members of the order on Thursday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Cards of admission can also be procured at the Ledger office.

Mercantile Library, 10th above Chestnut st.

Monument Cemetery, Broad street, opp. Berks.

Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Ridge avenue. Take Ridge avenue cars.

Methodist Old Folks' Home, Lehigh avenue above Broad st.

Navy Yard, removing to League Island. The cars running nearest are the 13th and 15th sts., but they lack nearly two miles of connecting.

National Museum, Independence Hall. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Free.

Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry Rd. Pine st. cars.

Old Swedes' Church, oldest church in Philada. Built in 1700, taking the place of Second Swedes' church, built in 1677. Swanston street below Christian. Take Second st. cars to Christian.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 8th and Spruce sts.

Penn's Cottage, Letitia st., near Market. Letitia st. is between Front and Second.

Penn Treaty Monument, Beach and Hanover sts. Take Richmond cars on Third st.

Penitentiary (Eastern,) Fairmount ave. and 21st st. Tickets at the Ledger office.

Philadelphia Library, (founded by Franklin), 5th st. below Chestnut.

Pennsylvania Historical Society, 820 Spruce st.

School of Design for Women, S. W. cor. Merrick and Filbert sts.

United States Mint, Chestnut st. above 13th. Open from 9 A. M. to 12 noon. Free.

University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland avenue, West Philada.

Wagner Free Institute, 17th and Montg'y ave.

Water Works: Fairmount, in Park, east side of Schuylkill river, north of Bridge st. Schuylkill, (formerly Spring Garden), east side of Schuylkill river, Fairmount Park, near east end Girard avenue bridge. Belmont, or West Phila., Fairmount Park, west side of Schuylkill, near Reading railroad bridge. Delaware, or Kensington, west side of Delaware river, near Gunner's run. Roxborough, east side of Schuylkill, above Manayunk. All these are open in daytime to visitors.

Wills Hospital for Eye diseases, Race st. between 18th and 19th.

Woodland Cemetery, Woodland avenue, West Phila. Take Walnut st. cars.

Young Men's Christian Association, Chestnut st. ab. 12th. Their new and beautiful building is nearly completed at S. E. cor. 15th and Chestnut.

Zoological Gardens, Fairmount Park. Take cars on Walnut, Market, Arch and Vine sts., and Girard avenue.

FARES IN HACKNEY COACHES.

One passenger, with trunk, valise, carpet-bag or box, distance not exceeding one mile, 50 cents.

Distance over one mile, and not exceeding two miles, 75 cents. Each additional passenger, 25c.

If engaged by the hour, stopping as often as required, \$1 an hour.

Distance averages 10 squares to a mile.

If distance be over two miles, each additional mile or part of a mile, 25 cents in addition to the sum of 75 cents for first two miles; every additional passenger, 25 cents.

All disputes settled at the Mayor's office.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Philadelphia National, Chestnut st., above 4th.
 North America, Chestnut st., above 3d.
 Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Chestnut, above 4th.
 Commercial National, No. 314 Chestnut st.
 Mechanics' National, 24 S. Third st.
 National Bank Northern Liberties, 3d and Vine sts.
 Southwark National, 2d st., below South.
 Kensington National, 969 Beach st.
 Penn National, cor. 6th and Vine sts.
 Western National, Chestnut st., above 4th.
 Manufacturers' National, No. 27 N. 3d st.
 National Bank of Commerce, Chestnut, above 2d.
 Girard National, 3d st., near Dock.
 Tradesmen's National, 111 S. 3d st.
 Consolidation National, No. 329 N. 3d st.
 City National Bank, 32 N. 6th st.
 Commonwealth National, cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.
 Corn Exchange National, 2d and Chestnut sts.
 Union National, cor. of Arch and 3d sts.
 First National of Philadelphia, Chestnut above 3d.
 Third National of Philadelphia, 1424 Market st.
 Sixth National, N. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts.
 Eighth National, N. E. cor. 2d and Girard ave.
 Central National, 109 S. 4th st.
 National Bank of the Republic, 320 Chestnut st.
 National Bank of Germantown, Germantown.
 Second National of Philadelphia, at Frankford.
 National Security Bank, N. W. cor. 7th and Girard ave.
 West Philadelphia Bank, 3938 Market st.
 Union Banking Company, 310 Chestnut st.
 Peoples' Bank, 435 Chestnut st.
 Bank of America, 306 Walnut st.
 Keystone National Bank, Juniper and Chestnut.
 Merchants' Exchange Bank, 133 S. 3d st., 2d floor.
 Spring Garden Bank, Ridge and Spring Garden.
 Shackamaxon Bank, 1737 Frankford road.
 U. S. Banking Company, N. W. cor. 10th and Chestnut.
 Centennial National Bank, op. Penn. R. R. depot, W. P.

FERRY COMPANIES.

Camden and Philadelphia, from foot of Market street, upper side, to Federal street, Camden.
 Cooper's Point, from foot of Vine street, to Cooper's Point.
 Gloucester, New Jersey, from foot of South street, to Gloucester.
 Kaighn's Point, from foot of South street, upper side, to South Camden or Kaighn's Point.
 Kensington and New Jersey, from foot of Shackamaxon street, to Cooper's Point.
 Smith's Island, from Pier 7 South Wharves.
 West Jersey, from foot of Market street, lower side, to Market street, Camden.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATIONS.

Board of Brokers, 21 Merchants' Exchange, 3d and Walnut.
 Board of Trade, Mercantile Library building, 10th st., above Chestnut.
 Chamber of Commerce, 133 S. 2d.
 Grocers' (wholesale) Association, 119 S. Front.
 Maritime Exchange, 133 S. 2d st.
 Philadelphia Drug Exchange, 17 S. 3d.
 Philadelphia Exchange Company, N. E. cor. 3d and Walnut.
 Produce Exchange, Front and Arch.

RAILROAD DEPOTS AND TICKET OFFICES.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—Main Line Westward, Depots, Thirty-first and Market streets for arriving trains, Thirty-second and Market streets for departing trains, and at Elm and Belmont aves., West Philadelphia. New York Division—Depots, Thirty-second and Market streets, and Front and Berks streets. Belvidere Division—Depot, Front and Berks streets. Amboy Division—From Market Street Ferry, Philadelphia, and foot of Federal street, Camden. Ticket Offices, 838 Chestnut street, S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut, 116 Market, 4 Chelton avenue, Germantown, and at Depots.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—Main line.—Depots, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and on Lansdowne drive, near the Centennial Buildings. Germantown and Norristown Branch. Depots, Ninth and Green streets, at Germantown, Manayunk and Chestnut Hill. Ticket Offices, 838 Chestnut street, 317 Arch street, 624 and 732 Chestnut street, and at Depots.

North Pennsylvania Railroad.—Depot, Berks and American streets. Ticket Offices, Fifth and Chestnut streets, 732 Chestnut, and at Depot. This is also the starting point for the new line to New York.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.—Depot, Broad and Washington avenue. Ticket Offices, 700 and 838 Chestnut street.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.—From foot of Vine street; Depot, Camden. Ticket Offices, 838 Chestnut street, S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut, foot of Vine street, 4 Chelton avenue, Germantown.

West Jersey Railroad.—From foot of Market street. Ticket Offices, 116 Market, 838 Chestnut, S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut, foot of Market street and 4 Chelton avenue, Germantown.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Central.—Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., Broad and Washington avenue.

West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.—Depot Thirty-first and Chestnut streets, West Philadelphia.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Montgomery's Local Express, 101 N. 7th st.
 Ludwig's Ridge Ave. Express, 722 and 724 Market st.
 Miller's Bag and Local, 232 Columbia ave., 318 Market st.
 Cook's Germantown Express, 107 N. 5th st.
 Wilkins' Camden and Philadelphia Express.—Offices, 16 N. Delaware ave., Philadelphia, N. W. cor. 3d and Federal, Camden.
 McCabe's W. Phila. and Hestonville Express.—1 N. 3d st., N. E. cor. 41st and Lancaster ave., 4408 Lancaster ave.
 Ingram's Camden Local Express, No. 10 Market st. Phila.
 Blaker's Frankford Express, No. 1 N. 3d st., Phila. and 4725 Main st., Frankford.
 Phila. and Reading R. R. Co.'s Ex., 624 Chestnut st. Branch Offices, 306 Race st., 9th and Columbia ave., Germ. Junc., Broad and Callowhill, and 9th and Green.
 Adams Express Co., No. 531 Chestnut st., 11th and Market, 16th and Market, 3940 Market, 1330 and 534 Girard ave.
 American European Express Co., No. 531 Chestnut st.
 Alexander & Sons' Bagg. Ex., N. E. cor. 18 and Market.
 Union Transfer.—Office, 838 Chestnut; Branch Offices, S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut, and 116 Market st., Phila. and 114 Federal st., Camden. H. K. Paul, Act. Supt.

Man'k, Falls, Tioga & Roxborough Ex. Co., 9 S. 3d st
West Jersey Express, foot of Market st.
Camden & Atlantic R. R. Ex., Office foot of Vine st.
Mann's Baggage Express, 101 S. 5th st.
Green's Philadelphia and Darby Exp., No. 7 S. 5th st.
Holmesburg Express, 257 N. 2d st.
Todd's Local Express, W. R. Cline, Prop., 105 Market.
Boothby's Local and Naval Express, 1125 S. 2d st.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

FINANCIAL AGENT—WILLIAM BIGLER.

may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

PHILADELPHIA "VADE MECUM."

COME with me and I will show you some of the sights in Philadelphia.

Let us suppose that we are on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in front of

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

and this is a good place to begin. This marble statue of WASHINGTON was placed here by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District in Pennsylvania, at a cost of about \$7,000, contributed of small sums by the scholars and inhabitants of the District.

There is nothing particularly striking in the outward appearance of INDEPENDENCE HALL, and it derives its principal interest from the facts that it is of ante-Revolutionary origin; that the Delegates from the Thirteen Colonies met here to recount their grievances, and to ask that the King of England might open his eyes to his own interests, by listening to their petitions and removing the causes of complaint; but failing in this, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was adopted within its walls. These additions which have been made to it on either end, are of more recent date and are occupied, together with the upper rooms of the main building, as offices and meeting rooms for City Councils, court rooms, &c. INDEPENDENCE HALL is generally known to Philadelphians as the STATE HOUSE, the State Legislature having met here previous to the removal of the State Capital to Harrisburg.

Visitors are allowed perfect liberty here, and we will now enter the main hallway, which leads through the building, and turning to the left, we are in the room known as INDEPENDENCE HALL, and find ourselves in the very place in which those Colonial Delegates were assembled one hundred years ago, and in which, on the 4th of July, 1776, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was adopted. Here we see some of the identical chairs and tables used by those Delegates on that occasion, and quite a number of their portraits, with others of Revolutionary fame, adorn the walls. Imagine, if you can, that JOHN HANCOCK occupied that elevated chair on the east side of the room, with WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and others seated around. After taking a good look at the room and its contents, we will cross the hall where we entered and go into the NATIONAL MUSEUM, composed chiefly of Revolutionary and ante-Revolutionary relics, which may well claim our attention for an hour.

Passing again into the hallway, and turning to the right, we find ourselves facing that celebrated and never-to-be-forgotten

INDEPENDENCE BELL,

which did "Proclaim Liberty" to these Colonies, after which, as though it were too sacred a thing for common use, its side was rent, and the great glaring crack which renders it useless, we are now looking at. After it was broken, it was taken down from its position in the steeple, and is now provided with comfortable quarters in the rear part of the main hallway to INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The following interesting account of this bell is taken from *A Century After*, the finest historical work ever published:

"When the Pennsylvanians were building their State edifice, they ordered an English bell. It was finished to order, and brought across in 1752; but the tones learned in Britain could not be repeated in the land prepared for Democracy. The bell, on its first trial in this country, was found to have lost its voice. It was ordered to be re-cast, and there was skill enough in the colony to do the task; the bell now examined by visitors is therefore American in its workmanship—as, by right of its national office, it ought to be. PASS & STOW were the artificers who undertook to remodel this largest mass of bell-metal in the colonies, and the imperfection caused by too sturdy a stroke of the clapper on the trial, passed away with the British form and outline of the work. For the 'greatest bell in English America,' as the speaker of that day called it, a new device was chosen. This was the selection of the same speaker, and the motto adopted shows the irresistible leaven of freedom among the people, even a quarter of a century in advance of the Declaration. The words executed in relief around the bell are from the tenth verse of the 25th chapter of Leviticus: 'Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' It was with this device of good Speaker Norris's choice that the great bronze mouth was encircled when it pealed forth the new Liberty to the crowds in the Square. The bell, in being re-cast, had corrected its tones; whether this indicates that the citizens threw their spoons and jewelry into the melting-pot, is not known; but Norris, in a letter, says 'It surpassed the imported one, which was too high and brittle.'"

Visitors were formerly allowed to go up into the steeple, but for some time this has been stopped, owing to fear of fire from careless smokers. Formerly all we had to do would be to procure a ticket from the person in charge on the ground floor, and then climb these stairs up to the top, where a grand view of the great city and its surroundings may be obtained. No charge is made for any of the privileges enjoyed here.

Passing out at the rear door, we find ourselves in

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

and it was from these steps that JOHN NIXON read the Declaration of Independence on the 6th of July, 1776, to the assembled people, amid the ringing of bells and the joyous shouts of the populace.

These grounds have recently been greatly improved, and it is proposed to erect here in the centre a colossal Monument to Liberty, emblematic of love of country, and of the beneficence of our institutions, and commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Nation's Birth-Day. Subscriptions are now (March) being solicited for it by the National Commemorative Monument Association of Philadelphia. It is designed by Wm. W. Story, of Boston, and is to be about 60 ft. in height, and 20 ft. in width at the base. At the top will be the figure of Liberty, 21 ft. high, upon her head the Phrygian cap of liberty; her right hand grasps the American flag, and her left hand rests upon the American shield, bearing the National coat-of-arms. Upon the upper pedestal is a frieze, with procession of 48 female figures, 6 ft. in height, representing the several States and Territories. Upon the front of the lower pedestal is the National emblem, the Eagle and thirteen stars. On the other three sides are the emblems

of Agriculture, Commerce, Literature and the Arts, and below these are the coats-of-arms of each State and Territory. At the corners of the lower base are four heads of the American bison, typical of our boundless Western prairies—the whole forming a noble, majestic and beautiful design, unlike any other ever erected, the product of American genius, and a fitting tribute from the American people to the memory of the brave men and noble women who gained for themselves, and bequeathed to posterity the priceless heritage of free government. When completed, this Monument will be the most fitting token of the appreciation of the American people, to be found on the continent, and, standing as it will, in the heart of this sacred Square, and surrounded by these memorable objects, must be endeared to every liberty-loving heart.

That is WASHINGTON SQUARE at the right, across Walnut and Sixth streets, though I do not know that it has any history worth repeating, except that it is a favorite resort for loungers in pleasant weather.

That building on the other side of Fifth street, with the statue of FRANKLIN standing in the niche, and facing this Square, is the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, founded in 1731, and contains upwards of 100,000 volumes, and is one of the best libraries in the country.

Returning through the State House to Chestnut st., we will walk down towards the Delaware river. This building at the S. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts. is the Mayor's office and Police Headquarters. Here, just below Fifth st., is the Postoffice and U. S. Court rooms, though when the building which is now being erected at Chestnut, Ninth and Market sts. is completed they will remove there. That large granite building next below the Postoffice, with those immense steps the whole width of the building leading up to it, was built for the United States Bank, where NICHOLAS BIDDLE used to hold forth, but it is now our CUSTOM HOUSE.

A short distance below Fourth street is Carpenters' Court, at the further end of which is situated CARPENTERS' HALL, where the Delegates from the Colonies held their first meetings in 1775.

Turning down Third st., this large building at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut sts. is the Merchants' Exchange, and in this vicinity most of the money transactions of the city are carried on.

Passing down Third street, we come to Willing's alley, and turning to the right we soon reach Fourth st.

That large granite building, No. 233 S. 4th st., belongs to the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and is occupied by its offices, while the offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Co. are located at 227 south Fourth street.

Returning to Chestnut st., and passing down below Second st., we come to Letitia st., running from Chestnut to Market, between Front and Second sts. This whole square once belonged to Letitia Penn, daughter of William Penn, and there you see the mansion he used to occupy, now used for a bar-room and dwelling.

Going through to Market st., we get a good view of the Delaware River, with its steamships, ferryboats and sailing craft ploughing its broad surface in every direction. Across the river is the State of New Jersey, and that city over there is Camden, where a severe battle was fought during the Revolution.

Pursuing our journey, we come to CHRIST CHURCH, on Second st., above Market, and going in we see where

WASHINGTON and the American Congress and Court used to worship during the early days of the Republic. This church was built long before the Revolution, and during that struggle the bells composing the chime in the steeple were taken down and sunk in the Delaware, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. After the war was over, they were restored to their places in the steeple.

At Fifth and Arch sts. is a burying-ground belonging to this church, and there close by the side of the street, are the graves of BENJAMIN and DEBORAH FRANKLIN, side by side, each covered by a plain marble slab, in which are cut their names and ages. A panel has been taken out of the high brick wall which surrounds this cemetery, and an open iron fence inserted in its place, thus giving passers by an opportunity of looking upon the grave of that distinguished man.

We will now take a Richmond car, running up 3d st. and go to Beach st., above Hanover st., where we see what is called the PENN TREATY MONUMENT. It is not a very imposing affair, being a plain dark marble tapering pillar about 5 feet high, and surrounded by a very plain picket fence. On the east side is this inscription, "William Penn, born 1644, died 1718;" on the north side is this, "Pennsylvania, founded 1681, 'by deeds of peace;'" west side, "Treaty Ground of William Penn and the Indian Nations, 1682, 'Unbroken Faith,'" and on the south, "Placed by the Penn Society A. D. 1827, to mark the site of the great elm tree." Lumber and coal-yards now surround the spot, and this monument would scarcely be noticed by a passer by, unless attention were called to it.

Taking a Second st. car, we now go away down town to Swanson st., below Christian, where we find the OLD SWEDE'S CHURCH, where the Northmen located before Philadelphia was laid out, and where they built their first log church in 1677, which also served as a fort, and at which a fierce fight took place during the latter part of the 17th century, when the Indians made an attack. The men were all away at the time and the women were engaged in making soap. Seeing the red skins advancing, they seized their kettles, rushed into the church, and when the savages approached, the women covered them with boiling soap, which soon sent them howling away. The present church was dedicated in 1700.

Returning to Seventh and Market sts., we see the very room in which THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Having obtained tickets at the Mayor's office, we take a Ridge avenue car and visit GIRARD COLLEGE, founded and endowed by STEPHEN GIRARD, who made the curious provision in his will that no clergyman should be allowed to visit the place. This is a school for boys who have lost their father, and many a one has here received a valuable education. One day in the week is set apart for mothers to visit the college. The buildings are commodious and substantial, and the grounds are large and nicely arranged.

At Chestnut and Juniper sts. stands the U. S. MINT. Visitors are admitted from 9 to 12 each morning except Saturday and Sunday. Passing in, we are taken in charge by a gentlemanly usher, who conducts us thro' the various rooms, explaining things as we go, beginning with the gold and silver refining, and taking you through all the various stages of manufacture.



